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The Times

Is the Only

Washington Newspaper

That dares to tell the truth when dealing with all subjects of public interest, that's one reason why the people like it,

Its Circulation

Is larger by many thousands than any other daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending December 22, 1895. was as follows:

Monday, Dec. 18 35,239
Tuesday, Dec. 17 35,183
Wednesday, Dec. 18 36,054
Thursday, Dec. 19 35,931
Friday, Dec. 20 35,961
Saturday, Dec. 21 36,263
Sunday, Dec. 22 22,976

Total ... I solemnly swear that the above is correct statement of the daily cir-ulation of THE WASHINGTON rulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending December 22, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or malled for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or remain 5a the office indelivered. J. MILTON YGUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, A. D. 1895, ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

NEWS ITEMS IN ONE EDITION ARE REPRINTED IN ANOTHER.

If you miss any news in the evening edition, look over the list below. What you're looking for was printed twelve hours before in the morning edition Take both editions and you'll miss

EPITOME OF THE NEWS LIA THE MORNING TIMES

DUNRAVEN IS HERE AGAIN— He Comes to Substantiate His Ugly Charges.

BAD FATE OF SANTA CLAUS. of. Saunders, garted as St. Nichelas shot and Killed.

GIRL SHOT FROM AMBUSH-Anna Bell Kelly Perhaps Fatally Wounded by an Unknown

CRIME RIOT IN ST. LOUIS. Three Murders and Some Big Arrests in Twelve Hours.

KNOCKED A LADY DOWNirs. Stewart of Georgetown Felled by a Black Brute.

HE SHOT HIS INSANE WIFE-Alfred Walker Then Put a Bullet in His Own Head. HIS SKULL BULLET PROOF-

Three Shots in the Head Failed to Kill Hannibal Shorter. DRIFTED TWO MONTHS-

upposed Lost Steamer Strathney es into the Straits of Del Fuca. STABBED BY A COMPANION-Assailant of Young Frederick Gisser Has

SHE TOLD A QUEER TALE—
Pretty Young Girl Claims to Have Been
Hypnotized.

STRIKE NOT YET ENDED-

YELLOW JACK THEIR ALLY-Insurgents Materially Assisted by Its Bavages. IN CHRISTMAS SESSION-

Iconoclasts' Assembly Talked Over the Philadelphia Strike. TARIFF BILL ALL READY-

STRIKERS BADLY BEATEN-Philadelphia Traction Company's Em-ployes Suffered by Bad Advice.

TOLOSA WAS A SURPRISE—
Won a Bace at Odds of Twenty-five t

NEWSBOYS TO ORGANIZE-First Steps Taken Toward Forming a Association.

VIRGINIA PAILED TO PLAY—
All-Washington Defeated Columbian 'Varsity Team.

SOCIETY STAYED AT HOME-

bristmas Function Given Over to Do mest'e Delights. ON SCHLATTER'S TRAIL

Woman's Search for the Healer in the Desert. NO NEED OF MENU CARDS— Guests of the District Made Merry With

ARRESTS OF HIGH GRADE-Detective Sutton's Haul Tuesday Night a Great One.

DETECTIVE CORPS' NEEDS-Increase in the Force to Be Urged at

NOW FOR THE ANTIDOTES at a Premium.

Ways of the Ways and Means.

The bill presented by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House should meet the approval of the President. It includes pretty nearly everything except the moral law. The late and always tamented Mr. Wilkins Micawber, if he were alive. would be the proudest man in the world, as his immortal invention of paying one note by giving another has been incorporated into the financial policy, which represents the intelligence of the alleged represents tives, in Congress and Cabinet, of seventy millions of the "most intelligent people on the face of the earth."

the kernel of the matter.

cy-brokers. Playing in a partisan political way with Probably the proposals are the best that finance is like making a farcical stage specould be made in such circumstances. Contacle of the circulation of the blood in one's ditions must de dealt with as they exist system. It may be quite entertaining, but it is exceedingly debilitating. The mistakes which produced the mis-

ares which in themselves are mi

takes. The great lesson to be learned

from that which is finally found to be a

avoid errors in the future, and while

adopting temporary remedial legislation it is the part of wisdom to reach if pos

sible some enlightened conclusion upor

this vexing financial question which will

take the whole matter, at least for many

years to come, out of the possession o

juggling campaignists and speculative mon

Half-way Measures. The determination of the excise board to | reputable quarter, and a house of immeas hold all applications for the privilege to sell | urably greater evil repute next door should liquor in the disreputable region in the be given absolute immunity from interfer-neighborhood of the new post-office and ence while selling intoxicating drinks of neighborhood of the new post-office and the vilest kind under the vilest surround give them special consideration, is in many ways commendable, but it does not touch ings, is one of the enigmas of municipal government which one tries to solve in Of vastly more importance is the discus-

To be consistent, to be sane, to gain even an atom of respect from the community, large to be selling liquors every day of the the authorities should first purge this week and all hours of the day and night shastly district of those houses of unminable character, and then consider, entirely apart from them, the question of the value of the revenue to be derived from the open and ordinary sale of liquor. If the houses of horror were abolished it is quite certain that many of the persons now applying for license in that quarter would quickly and voluntarily go out of

proposed to empower the body to arbitrate

isputes. The aim is to give special con-

sideration to those questions which are so far above the Monroe doctrine, the tariff and

the finance that there is no comparing

and harmony between classes which seem

in present conditions to be in constant

The importance of such a measure cannot

be exaggerated, and there is scarcely any

doubt that Chairman Phillips will secure

the enactment of his bill and the appointment

is an indirect popular proprietorship of the

find some sane and cheerful basis for

There is no gainsaying the truth that

the holiday is productive of a vast in-

crease of crime. In New York and Brook-

or disappointment, or to a mere conviction that life is not worth living, are given

is the reasons. But just why that convic

tion should have reached a climax with

these seven persons on the Christmas holi-

day, when the bells of the whole Chris-

tian world are ringing out the story, very

old and yet always new, that the universe

should rejoice, that the lord of love and

peace and beneficence is born, must cer-

talnly give pause to churchman and dis-

senter alike, and impel new views in dis-

section of human impulse, reaching beyond

all of the curious speculations of prose

theorists like Nordau, or poetic symbol

ists and decadents like Metterlinck, Ver-

It would be interesting to hear from the

holiday pulpit upon this subject of ex-

cessive crime during the holiday season.

analysis and encouragement.

of the commission.

Bill for a Labor Commission.

Chairman Phillips, of the Committee on I Labor, will reintroduce after the holidays his bill which was before the last Congress providing for the erection of a commission to consider questions relating to labor and agriculture and commerce, and formulate nethods of settling disagreements between forces and factions.

the excise board and by the community at

without any license whatever. It is a

standing wonder among all classes of citi-

zens why the authorities should show such

active zeal in regard to those places which

propose to sell liquor only under the sanc-tion of the law, and at the same time wink

at the most glaring and detestable infrac-

Why a saloon should be refused a license

because it is situated in a certain dis-

tion of the law in the same vicinage.

No more important measure can by any possibility be introduced to Congress than this one which is known to be the result of | them, and to report upon methods which years of study of the cuestion by the able | will tend to effect a permanent agreement and earnest chairman of the House Committee on Labor. It has been admitted by Mr Phillips himself that such a measure is but temporary and palliative. It is but one feature of the machinery which must be brought into operation to accomplish those grand purposes which will make im possible the ownership of labor and the means of fabor by those who exploit it only for the meanest ambitions.

Sensible Municipal Action.

Charter has just been granted to a new, a merely reasonable and decent profit traction street railway company in Buffalo, N. Y., with a stipulation that the maximum fare charged shall be four cents for each person and for the entire route. It is apparent that the leaven introduced troit by "Potato-patch Pingree" is leav ening gradually the whole lump. Of course as every one will recognize. Mayor Pin gree and his fight against high prices for

nicipal or State ownership. at large. The force of such examples gathinto the municipal control of affairs in Decas and high street railway fares, are merely results of the universal tendency of the people to insist that no more fran A few individuals to control the earth and chises shall be given to corporations which air and water of cities and towns and do not include proscriptions of usuriou compel consumers to pay exorbitant exactions. To compel corporations to pay tribute for the use of the very thing they for grants and to limit their exactions to have given away.

Crimes of Yesterday.

However deeply the fact is to be re- | phenomena of yesterday, and endeavor to pretted there is no disputing that the great anniversary of the Christian world as it was celebrated yesterday, was productive of such misbelfavior and extreme crime as must startle every student of so ciology. Murder, suicide and milder forme of violence were in evidence as almost never before since man reached a cond tion of civilization

The ultra-temperance people will argue that this was due to the presence of oper saloons. Those who penetrate more deep ly into human impulse will say that i is a morbid, unhealthy condition of the mind, which makes the saloon a mere vehicle for expression. Others, still, ar gue that if the holiday were not universal and that if vast numbers of people were not given simultaneous leisure, and induced to congregate and excite and grow enthusiastic by association, there would be no more crime upon a holiday than on any other day of the week or year.

As each individual or faction will have its own argument and conclusion, it is of no avail to assume any special attitude in regard to the question; but certainly every one who entertains a hope for a lofty and ideal condition of the human species must be led to contemplate the

Organization of Newsboys.

laine and Henley.

The movement to form a Newsboys' Asso ciation is eminently commendable and in ine with the universal tendency of the imes, which is for all interests to combin for their separate and especial good, which is but another name for the good of all.

Tribes and guilds and communes and

every description of organization, for in

lustrial and commercial benefit, have been in existence since man was firsta gregarious animal, but it is only within comparatively recent years that union of interests has as sumed the international and universal complexion which gives sign of the coming grand, co-operative colony of all manking Quick transportation and means of worldwide, instantaneous communication, place the individuals of every nation in inc ate touch with each other. Social and na tional lines of demarkation are being rap idly obliterated. Antagonisms of commer cial interest disappear in the presence of the absolute necessity of combining. In accord with an inexorable law of nature all things having a sphere of action at all in on gravitate toward a center, the

n other affairs, is a sign of crudity, and If Mr. Cleveland expects to settle the Tenezuelan question before the swallows est again he should at once appoint that high commission.

atoms always traveling with a decreasing

friction. Nature abhors a war of her forces.

The universal tendency is in the direction of

perfect harmony. Friction in human, as

There is some talk in Congress of author izing the publication of humorous illustraions in the Congressional Record with a view to making it an up-to-date newspaper

The mistletoe would add beauty to the Trilby foot.

The order of Secretary of War Lam

harmony and perfect peace come only with ripe understanding.

Within a quarter of a century this ten lency of interests to coalesce has manifested itself as never before. The old in stinct of commercial guilds has extended to every sphere of action. The poorest and most ignorant are now exhibiting the talent for combination which was in no remote time confined to the highest type. The woman and the boy assert themselves as absolute integers in the scheme of the universe, and the vivid and vociferous illustration of this fact is found in the organization of guilds of newsboys and boothlacks. In combinations, as with individuals, the boy is the father of the man.

As all the world loves a lover, so there is aroused always a pretty and tender and loving sensation when one contemplates the a favorite or unfavorite journal under the perambulating nose. But the salient, allimportant fact is that their organization llustrates the law of nature which is with lightning speed resolving the thought of the universe into a single guild in which each department of labor will work in perfect harmony with every other, and thus effect at least the dream of the idealist, the parlia-

to army officers to cease being inter viewed can be construed to mean that they are the fellows to do the fighting and no the talking.

Dunraven will find greater obstacles land in December than he encountered on water in September.

Mr. Geroge Alfred Townsend should so generous as to postpone his mo to war correspondents until the Venezue lae contingent can be included.

Criticism of the Senator's Career Which Is Suggestive of the Ambassador's.

His Expressions Favorable to Disnion Were Suppressed When Fort Lafayette Yawned for Him.

"Twenty Years in Congress," Thomas F. Bayard, who entered the Senate at the opening of the Forty-first Congress, was little known to the public except

was nitre known to the public except as a member of a family who had been for a considerable period prominent in the political affairs of Delaware. His service in the Senate had been remarkable for one characteristic-the power, or the accidenta characteristics—the power, or the accidental fortune, to create a public impression as to his career precisely the reverse of its actual history. The Mustrations are many. In financial/affairs Mr. Bayard has been neld as a fair and conservative exponent of sound views, a jealous guardian of the mblic credit. As a matter of fact, he

sined in a political crusade to enforce the payment of the national debt in depre ciated paper money, and almost the first vote he ever gave in the Schate was against the bill déclaring the national debt to be payable in coin. He voted to except spe-cifically the fifteen hundred millions of 5-20 bonds from coin payment, argued earn-estly in favor of taxing the bonds of the government, refused to support the bill for the resumption of specie payments, and united with others in a national movement to repeat the act after it had been for a onsiderable period in operation

On the Southern question, in all its phases, Mr. Bayard has been proclaimed by his supporters as calm, considerate, and just. In truth he has gone as far as the most rancorous rebel leader of the South touching the reconstruction laws and the suffrage of the negro. In the Forty-second Congress, in an official report on the condition of the South, Mr. Bayard joined with the minority of the committee in the distinct avowal that negro suffrage would practically cease when the Republican party should be defeated. These are the exact words in which Mr. Bayard concurred: Such a commission as is proposed by Chairman Phillips would be a long stride in the direction of settling those industrial disagreements which at times threaten an almost revolutionary uprising. It is not

"But whenever that party (the Republican) "But whenever that party (the Republican) shall go down, as go down it will at some time not long in the future, that will be the end of the political power of the negro among white men on this continent." When Mr. Bayard united with other Democrats in this declaration the right of the negro to vote had already been protected by an amendment to the Constitution. His lanamendment to the Constitution. His lan-guage was, therefore, a distinct threat to override the Constitution in order to strip the negro of the political power which the Constitution has conferred upon him. The threat was so serious and so lawless that t should have received more attention than was bestowed upon it when first put forth. It was not uncommon to hear brazen defiance of constitutional obligations from Southern speakers addressing Southern audiences for mere sensational effect. But this was an anonnement made in the Sensational Constitution of the Sensation of the Sensati ate of the United States, not hastily and angriff in the excitement of debate, but with reflection and deliberation in an offi-cial report which had been studied for months and subscribed to in writing by Mr. Bayard.

thing itself, and only less sensible than mu-The common apprehension assigns to Mr. Bayard a high standing at the har, and positive rank as a man of culture. As a lawyer Mr. Bayard has doubtless cherished The action of the Buffalo authorities is of the liveliest importance to the world lawyer Mr. Bayard has doubtless cherished no ambition, as be attained no prominence, while in point of education he never enjoyed facilities beyond those of the common school or the private academy. Originally destined for mercanific list, he did not receive in his carly years the benefit of liberal training; nor did his tastes lead him into any special personal pursuit of literature or science, or even into a close, careful study of the history of his own country—a tudy which would have exempted in the several from some of his more notation. ers impetus with each repetition. The antagonism against free charters and the determination to limit more and more the power of monopolies is constantly gaining strength, and the time is close at hand when it will be absolutely impossible for

For obvious reasons Mr. Bayard has ac-For obvious reasons Mr. Bayard has acquired exceptional popularity in the South, especially with Southern men in Congress. When those who participated in the rebellion were freed from their disabilities and regained their old seats in the Senate and House they found Mr. Bayard in position, and they naturally accepted him as a leader, it was fresh in the memory of these men that Mr. Bayard's friendship for them had been constant and noremitting; that even in the fatal folly and wrong of secession in 1861. taial folly and wrong of secession in 1861 they had his sympathy to such an extent that be advocated in a public speech the policy of permitting them to separate peacefully from the Union. He spoke earnestly against ive alone seven suicides occurred. There is no assurance that any one of them he use of the national power to hold these States to their duty as members of a com-nion government, and expressed the belief that it would be better to have two republics than to have one strong enough to command respect for its laws and to enforce obedience at the cannon's mouth. The avowal of these opinions north of the National Capital was greater aid to the Southern conspirators than if Mr. Bayard had openly joined their councils or expended his valor in the ranks

> It was evidently not deemed prudent by Mr. Bayard to repeat his dismion vows. After Fort Lafayette, at Mr. Beward's command, had opened its doors to men who publicly expressed disloyal sentiments in the North, Mr. Bayard gave to the rebellion the heapfit of his silence. The great the benefit of his silence. The great struggle went on; myriads of patriots step-ped to the ranks of the Union army; the ople were fired with love of country; from ery loyal platform and every loyal pulpit mg out words of alth and lope for the use and for its brave defenders. But Mr. Bayard's silence was unbroken, even by the thunders of Gettysburg almost withby the funders of Gettysburg almost with-in sound of his home, or by the closing and complete triumph of the national arms. He had spoken words of sympathy and en-couragement to the enemies of the Union. He never uttered a word of cheer for its

Reynold's Signature olds rarely signed his pictures. Indeed, it is said that there are only three known examples of the kind, although probably careful examination would reveal more of them, where his name, originally put in modestly in a dark corner of the canvas, has become obscured by successive inverse of varnish. The known signatures are "Fady Cockbern and Reed pictures are "Lady Cockburn and Her Christen." in the National gallery; a por-trait of Rebecca. Viscountess Folkestone, at Longford castle, near Solisbury, and "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse." in the Duke of Westminsters collection. The story is told that as Bir Joshua finished the last-named picture and added his signa-ture, he bowed low and said: "Madam. I could not lose the honor this opportunity afforded me of going down to posterity on the hem of your garment." The signature is seen on the edge of the mantle of the great ctress.-Art Amatou

IN MISTLETOE DAYS."

Fur is so much the fashion this winter that it is used for trimming every style of An English modiste shows a bodice of white chiffon, accordion kilted and closely covered with tiny jet sequins.

A new evening waist is made of chiffon, with the basque and the frill round the square cut into vandykes, accordion kilted, outlined with soft cream-coloredlace.

A charming top basque is fashioned of rich satin seaweillenx, with the front full, the decollecting decked with a scart of the satin, which is drawn through a discount.

A beautiful evening blouse worn in Washington at 'a state occasion was bordered with ruche; while the sleeres were formed of four double frills, and the shoulder straps

A pretty Vienese jacket is made of silk crepe gaure plainty gathered and set into a ruche across the front, the shoulder straps being formed of folds of the crepe caught here and there to form little frills, and terminating with pendant bows and ends of pink satin ribbon.

BLAIRE'S VIEW OF BAYARD Cut 'em off,

and quick. too. We're going to make short work of what's left of the Christmas stock.

Leather Pocketbooks will go at half price.

Plush Cases will go at half \$1.50 and \$2.00 Neckwear

will go at 90c. That's the way you'll find

things all through the store. The \$9.75 Suit and Storm Overcoat Sale Continues. \$18, \$16.50 and \$15 values are what you have to choose from.

Splendid assortment, too.

Saks and Company,

Pa. Ave and 7th St.-"Saks' Corner." AMERICA VERSUS ENGLAND

Views of a "Confederate Englishman" Who Thinks He Knows It All.

Sharp Comparison of Chances Un favorable to America, But Scouts the Idea of War With John Bull.

New York Press

The prospect of war has set everybody talking. Young and old are telling what they would do. Americans, as a rule, agree that this country would have the cassest kind of time licking England. There are a few unbelievers, however, who talk sense and regard the possbile results of war with cantion.

A reporter of the Press met a man who called himself a Confederate Englishman, and had opinions.
"We have a population of about 70,000-000," he said, "and could no doubt put in the field an army of 2,500,000. The Britishempire has a population of over 350,000,000, and could by the aid of its immense merchant

marine land an army at 8on Francisco or New York, with all the necessary fighting tools, of 5,000,000 or 6,600,000 and our const would be at the mercy of uncivilized Sepoys of India, and rather than such heathens should land here we would be glad to pay any tribute, "Don't torget—all is fair in war. Lord Benconsfield told Bismarck at Berlin that miess the Russian army retreated from Adrianopie at once he would order the British fleet before Constantinople and land 1,000,000 Sepoys in Europe within thirty days. Russa was glad to retreat, and the treaty was entered into at once. Bismarck saying that the English had a greater army

he means of carrying that army and landng it at any point needed. "When Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son after the retreat from Moscow in 1812 England was foot loose to pay our war some attention. Our statesmen at once saw this and proposed peace. England said she had no cause for war. We had to eat crow. We went to war for free ships and for free sailors, or rather that England should not board our ships to search for her subjects, and we were glad to make peace and lorget what the war was for. Examine the treaty.

"The truth of the matter is that John Hall had it all his own way in that treaty. We dared not say a word. Upon the war of the Revolution we talk very big, but we have no cause to do so, for we were very ne attention. Our statesu

than the whole of combined Europe, with

of the Revolution we talk very big, but we have no cause to do so, for we were very tadiy whipped, worse than we were at Badeesburg and Washington in 1812. It was the English people, the Whigs, that whipped the English Torries.

"Lord North and George III had more cover-than the prime minister and the queen

"Lord North and George III had more power than the prime minister and the queen have today. But the English House of Commonsheid the purse strings of the nation and no aid was allowed Burgoyne and Cornwalls, in more men, and without money war cannot be carried on. The English people were fighting for liberty and would not aid in binding in bondage their brothers in America. Whenever the English people will sustain their rulers England can make short work of all Europe. England has done so before, when her population was not one-fourth what it is today.

"We have too great a coast line to no tect to permit us ever to become truly in-dependent when it is to the interest of other nations that we should not be so.

"I have seen every country in Europe, lived there most of the time since the war,

from the Atlantic twenty times, and found, to my sorrow, among strangers many times that I had been taught nothing but ignorant nonsense as to the history of my native America. Once at Taganrog, on the Don, or rather Sea of Azov, in Russia, I

was arrested for a nihilist. "The person who had arrested me had followed me from Galliopoli, on the Mar-mora, where I was acting as agent of my firm. Our consul there could do nothing. A friend told me to claim that I was English. I did so, The British consul knew that I was an American, but, as he said, flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone. He soon made the Russians let me go from their

"My own countrymen would have let me rot there. I wish I had given a up to poor whiter. He would be a free man now if he had passed himself off as an Englishman.
"We need a navy of not less than 500 A No. 1 war vessels, manned by not less than 75,000 men. We need tifleguns of 100 tons that can throw a shot of 2,500 pounds eight miles and hit a six-fcot target, such as have seen done in Europe.

"What have we got in the way of a mavy? Why, Englishmen lnogh at us in their sleeves when we boast of our navy. We have got a bad habit of talking big and swelling around the earth about what we have and what we can do with it. Because we have the biggest country and the best country—thank God!—is the whole world we have grown as with the least country—thank God!—is the whole world we have grown as with the least country—thank God!—is the whole world we have grown as with the least country—thank God!—is the whole world we have grown as with the least country—thank God!—is the whole world we have grown as with the least country—thank god!—is the whole world the country—thank god!—is the whole world the country—thank god!—is the way the country—thank god!—is the way that the country—thank god!—is the way the country—thank god!—is the way the world the country—thank god!—is the way the country—thank god!—is the way the way the country—thank god!—is the way the way the country—thank god!—is the way the

country—thank God!—in the whole world we have grown up with the idea that all other countries are small persimmons that can be knocked down with a pole.

"Our new ships, most of them, are fine vessels, and could put up a good fight, but what would they amount to as coast protectors." Let's see. We have five first class, fifteen second-class and twefity-five third-class ships of war, two torpedo boats and sixteen vessels under construction. We have, in addition, a few old wooden tubs. We have some school ships, some tugs and have, in addition, a few old wooden turns. We have some school ships, some tugs and some yachts. We have altogether, counting everything from stear, boat to armored cruiser, eighty-one war vessels, about 8,000 enlisted men in setive service, 1,300 commissioned and 250 non-commissioned officers, 2,000 marries and 3,000 naval militia.

"That's a great force, isn't it? What has England got to put against it? She has 283 vessels of war, including troop ships and royal yachts, 52,000 officers and seamen, a coast guard of 5,000, royal marines. 16,000; other services, 8,000—all told, over 80,000 men ready for service. "Come down to the army. What have we got to brag of—30,000 men on the active list! This enormous force is backed up by 120,000 uniformed militia, mostly boys just able to carry a gun. But call all of them good soldiers, and we have only 130,000 men ready for war. Of course, there will

EVENING

AND PARTY SLIPPERS. —-You can select here from the largest and most complete (in every respect) stock in Washington. The daintiest evening wear imaginable invites your inspection.

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CROCKER'S, Penn. Ave.

Open Every Eve ling. A ! Sho es Cleaned Free **EVVVVVVVVV**

be a grand rush for the front when the news comes that there is going to be real fighting, but soldiers will be comparatively scarce. We've got to break in a million or two mighty quick.

"Look at England's army of 740,000 men, of whom over 670,000 are classed as 'effectives.' Why, bless your soul, there are more horses in the British army than men in ours. Those fellows could ride right over us.

"If any fighting is to be done in the neighborhood of Venezuela we are helpless as compared with England. Seven years ago I visited St. Lucia and found English forts and fortifications going up all over the island. The entrance to Port Castries is splendidly guarded. Here is one of the finest navalstations in the world." Agreed through washing course of constructions.

finest naval stations in the world.

"Agreaterydock wasin course of construction then, and I hear that it is now (mished. The imperial government expended over \$1,000,000 in deepening the harbor. Next to Jamaica it is the most important English stronghold in the West Indies. St. Lucia is only a short distance from the coast of Venezuela. All the troops that had been stationed for years at Demerara were withdrawn last year and stationed at St. Lucia. This island is directly in the path to the Isthmus of Panama, and from it England expects to control the Carribbean Sea and the whole of the West Indies.

"What have we got down there." Where

Sea and the whole of the West Indies.

"What have we got down there? Where will our ships coal when they go down there? When we sent some of them to Rio Janeiro they coaled at St. Lucia. The British fleet will rendezvous at Bermeda, of course, which is only 580 miles from Hatteras—little over a day's sail from our coast. England has a strongly fortified dockyard there and plenty of supplies. She would be able to catch our commerce going and coming. It would be impossible to dodge her. She would patrol the ocean from that point.

from that point.
"And how about Canada? What a splen-And now about Canada. What a spice-did chance she would have to get even with us! She would make it hot along the bor-der with her 40.000 active militia and her 1.100.000 reserves. "But, shuh! What's the use of 'alking?

There will be no war. We grown folks are not as beg fools as we were when we were younger, and there are enough cool heads in the United States to see the folly of war and to prevent it.

"But at the same time. I want you to understand, if it comes down to business, I shall shoulder my gun and fight for our side. But I'd hate mightily to do it. What would we do with England if we whipped her?"

AN OBLIGING TEAMSTER.

He Was Willing to Help Buff Across the River and Did His Level Best.

Tombstone Epitaph.

A good story is told by Dave Buffington, who has been a visitor for the past few weeks, and who has been speading several months at the various ranches in the country

enjoying our climate solely for the benefit of his health, occasionally coming to town for his health, occasionally coming to town for a short trip. He is a jovial, well-met gentle-man of happy disposition, and is a man of means. He was relating a story of his own means. He was reinting a story of his own experience that happened hast week to a party of three last evening, at which our sporting editor was present. The story was made doubly entertaining and haughable by immorous vein in which it was told.

He was out hunting afoot, had crossed one of the big washes or gulches and was out several hours: when ready to rejurn to

out several hours; when ready to return to the ranch he discovered that the guid-which he had crossed not very long before was now a raging river. Mr. Buffington is no tenderfoot, and knew something about Arizona washes himself; he therefore sat down to walls until the river lowered considerably. In due course of time a rancher who was returning home from town hove in

sight.
"He was the most genial fellow I ever net," said Buffington. "Ineversa whimbe fore in my life that I know of; but he knew

"Hello, Buff." the driver said cheerily, "get in and I'il haul you over."

Buffington did not like the idea very much for the reason that the water was still high and the driver had aboard a considerable load of clixir of life, and was feeling particularly strong and brave. "However," continued Buffington, in relating the story, "he greeted me with such hearty cordiality that I accepted the invitation. He drove into the water, and not knowing exactly where the best fording place was, he soon got in up to the hubs and then over the wagon bed. "Buff, old boy, you'll laxe to hold.

"Buff, old boy, you'll have to hold your feet up,' he said.
"Then the wagon bed was submerged, and the water came up over the seat.
"Buff, old boy, guess you'll have to

stand up. "I stood up.
"The fellow by this time had lost his bearings completely and we went into a plout hole about fifteen feet deep, and the horses had, to swim. As the wagon bed went beneath the water he yelled with the same cheery voice:
"'Buff, old boy, I guess you'll have to

swim.'
"We both swam out, and after the fellow had his horses safely lamited on the other side, he said, as he climbed back into the

wagon:
"Well, Buff, old boy, you got wet,
didn't you? Good-bye, Buff, old boy.'
I ought really to have killed the fellow,
but he was so heartily polite that I couldn't
even swear at him. Since that time
I am a little wary of people who get too
friendly on short acomaingance." wagon friendly on short acquaintance."

BLUFF THAT WORKED a Smart Conductor Fooled a Smart Railroad Man.

Milwankee Wisconsin A good stery on the late 8.8. Merrill crop-ped out in a certain law office yesterday afternoon, while a knot of attorneys were commenting upon the portraits of prominent Milwaukeeans in a recent work on Milwaukee. Mr. Merril's likeness was reached when one of the gentlemen, in relating anecdotes cancerning the relirend builder old of the trouble he had had with a certain conductor on the St. Paul cond

Mr. Merrill had discharged the conduc tor half a dozen times and quite regularly reinstated him. On this particular occa sion the conductor had been summoned and entered the room in fear and trepidation He found the general manager glowering with rage, and was speedly informed that his services were not needed longer, and that this time his dismissal was for good. "What's the matter this time?" ventured

"What's the matter this time?" Ventured the culprit.

"It's this," blurted the general manager;
"I'm tired of listening to stories of my conductors buying \$1,500 diamonds on \$1,000 saiary."

"I suppose this is the diamond you refer to. Mr. Merrill," returned the quick-witted conductor, pointing to a small headlight in his shirt front.

his shirt front. "I suppose so," assented the trate m "Well," continued the conductor calmiy,

as he proceeded to unfasten the gens, 'may have it for \$2." may have it for \$2."

That settled the conductor with Mr. Merrill and he never received another reprintand. Mr. Merrill used to relate the incident at times, never for a moment suspecting the bluff, and that the stone had really cost \$1,500, as he had heard.

She Dyed Die Hat-With one of those good intentions with which the infernal regions are said to be AMUSEMENTS

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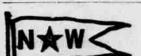
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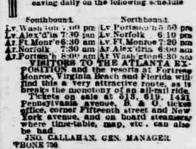
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Stoll's shoes

cently dyed her husband's shabby hat. The operation was performed with a tooth-brosh and a package of patent dye, anknown to the owner of the headgear, who put his hat on before it was dry and sallied forth to his Chestnut street office. On drying the derby turned a beautiful bronze, attracting no little attention as its gnorant and blissful wearer passed through the principal streets. Before he reached the office he was caught n a shower, and when he afterward saw elf in a mirror his countenance was decorated like that of an Indian chieftain decorated like that of an Indian chieftain in war paint. The dre wasn't fast black—indeed, it wan't even black, and to the prejudiced eye of the unhappy husband it seemed to have been composed of green, pink, blue, purple and yellow. The lecture he delivered on "false economy" when he reached home would have done credit to Mrs. Caudle.—Philadelphia Record.

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